THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. II., N°. 74. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1851. PRICE, Dʳˢ. 15 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by us at this place, will, on and after the 1st January, 1852, be carried on under the style and firm of SMITH, KING & Co.

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghai, 20th December, 1851.

ORIENTAL BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after the *31st day of December next*, the business hitherto carried on by the BANK will be discontinued, and the business of the COMPANY will be transacted by the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in accordance with the Terms of their Charter granted by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen VICTORIA; the 30th August, 1851.

By order of the Court of Directors,

W. W. CARGILL,

Walbrook, London. *Chief Manager.*

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that on and after the *1st of January*, 1852, the business of this COMPANY will be conducted in the Premises hitherto occupied by the ORIENTAL BANK in HONGKONG, CANTON and SHANGHAE and will consist at HONGKONG of Banking in all its Branches the issue of NOTES payable on demand and of EXCHANGE DEPOSIT and REMITTANCE on the usual terms and in accordance with the Provisions of Her Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation bearing date the *30th day of August*, 1851.

At CANTON and SHANGHAE the business will be limited as hitherto to EXCHANGE DEPOSIT and REMITTANCE.

W. W. CARGILL,

Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SIMON BACH, cease from this day, the business being continued by the remaining partner, under the firm as heretofore, of

BACH & ARONE.

Shanghai, 30th September, 1851.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,

Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the ainounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ½ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents to Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, ESQ.

R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, ESQ.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA and CLARET, just arrived per *John Bungan*, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Apply at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 30th October, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

SHANGHAE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1844,

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

A Small quantity of fine clean GRATE COAL, at Drs. 10 per ton, delivered from the Store of the undersigned.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 10th November, 1851.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemens' KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebveda* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
" MACHINE BISCUITS.
" CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
" Do. small size tins.
" COFFEE BISCUITS.
" RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
" CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do,
" LEMON do. do.
" CINNAMON do. do.
" SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

Ex *JOHN BUNYAN.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These Goods have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream-laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.

A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.

Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.

A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex *JAMES SCOTT*, AND *EQUATOR.*

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4-inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pitch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE

BY the undersigned, REAL SCOTCH WHISKY, from Messrs. PRIEST & Co., Callin Distillery, Price, Drs. 6 per Dozen.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 21st November, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN and CONSIGNEES of the English Barque *TORY*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by her CREW.

Shanghai, 21st November, 1851.

WANTED

BY a YOUNG MAN of Macao birth, a Situation as COPYIST in a Mercantile Office, good references can be given. Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghai, 17th November, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

SILKS!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!

THE most extensive selection ever known in Shanghae,

"TSING-KEE SHOP,"

How Kah-pang Creek within North Gate of Shanghae.

Has constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Woosih*, consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE CLOTHS, SETTEES, FIRE-SCREENS, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design.

Orders taken for SEDAN CHAIRS, FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

KIN TEE-YUEN.

Shanghae, 11th September, 1851.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS & MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAI.

MALCOLM LAMOND,

BEGS to inform the above, that he has on hand a suitable supply of the best Iron for Shipping,—IRON SHEAVES, and different sized IRON CHAINS,—and he is ready to undertake any SHIP SMITHERY or other kinds that may be required, and promises to ensure satisfaction by diligence and attention.

Shanghai, 8th August, 1851.

N.B.—BELL-HANGING and WHITE-SMITH'S work done, and MATERIALS supplied.

R. MEREDITH,

HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,

SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 5 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

NOTICE OF SEU KWANG-KE.

(Continued from No. 73.)

This reasonable appeal, although doubtless it was not without some good effect, was scarcely sufficient to bear down the amount of hostile feeling which was too apparent in high quarters. The royal edict was for a time allowed to take its course. All foreigners were dismissed from office, and the mandarins of every province were commanded to send them to Canton, that they might return to their homes. This decree however was but very partially carried into effect, the Jesuits in most instances taking shelter in the families of their converts.

In the mean time the attention of the government was called to a subject of more urgent importance, as threatening a much more immediate and formidable danger to the country. Some Tartar tribes to the north of the great wall, who had been by turns protected and oppressed by the successive Viceroys of Leaou-tung, had recently, on account of aggravated conduct on the part of the Chinese authorities, been driven to take measures, to revenge themselves for the injuries they had suffered. Three or four of the most powerful of these tribes united themselves into one body, under the general name of Manchus, and elected a prince from the Gioro family, with the title of 太祖 Tae-tsoo, who had distinguished himself in several military enterprises, being now in his fifty-eighth year. The series of petty wars in which he had been engaged, had initiated and trained him to a considerable proficiency in the art of war; and although on the establishment of this princedom, the views of the Manchus were rather of a defensive than aggressive character, yet finding that the policy of the Chinese was far from being of a conciliatory nature, and from a number of encounters, in which the Manchus came off victors, they were almost forced into that course of operation which resulted in the establishment of the present dynasty.

袁崇煥 Yang Haou, the Viceroy of Leaou-tung, was ordered to strengthen his posts, to add re-inforcements to the military under his charge, and march to the extermination of the rebels. The four great military divisions under his control were fearfully reduced in a succession of encounters with the army of Tae-tsoo; so that in the autumn of 1618, he found his force so disabled, as to prevent him for a time at least, from carrying on his military contests. At this period Tae-tsoo dispatched a messenger to the Viceroy with a statement of seven prime grievances, which they, the Manchus wished to have redressed. This was passed by unheeded by the Court, who still desired to reduce these warlike tribes to their former vassalage, unconscious of their own weakness and the growing strength of the enemy.

Yang Haou was recalled, ignobly degraded, and supplanted by 熊廷弼 Heung Ting-peih in the beginning of 1619. But while it was the policy of the Court to treat with disdain all advances towards terms of peace, on the part of the Tartars, the more far-sighted of the imperial counsellors could not behold without alarm, the numerous reverses to which their troops had been subjected, by a power which they affected to treat with contempt; among the populace also, the true knowledge of the state of parties gradually gained ground.

While matters were in this state, Seu, who had devoted a portion of his time to the study of military tactics, and had gained a considerable knowledge of the stratagems of the West, came forward with a series of memorials to the emperor, requesting to be permitted to raise a military corps, under his own special instruction. Wan-leih highly lauded his adventurous spirit, and elevated him to the rank of 少詹事 *Saou Chen-sze*, "Secondary Attendant on the Empress," in August, 1619. About the time of that promotion, he laid before the emperor, a draft of his 農政全書 *Nung ching tseuen shoo*, "Cyclopædia of Agriculture," with which his majesty was exceedingly delighted, and gave utterance to his satisfaction in these terms:—'Hitherto, I have been accustomed to hear that the scholars of the Institute, give up their time to eating, drinking, and writing verses on ladies' scarfs; but what man have we here! surely this is the counterpart of Leu E-keen, the minister of the Sung dynasty. Now, I believe that, from age to age, there is really a succession of sages.'

Seu, at the same time received the Commission of 河南道御史 *Ho-nan Taou Yu-shé*, "Censor for Honan," with power to act upon his suggestions. While engaged disciplining the troops, at 通州 Tung-chow in Chih-le province, he prepared a communication for Imperial consideration, containing ten propositions for the defense of the country; but although under less urgent circumstances, this might probably have been received with some degree of favour, the very critical position in which the government began to find themselves, required that promptitude should attend all their measures, this being a time rather for action than deliberation; accordingly Seu Kwang-ke's proposals were rejected. However nothing daunted by such a reception of his counsel, he continued to urge the importance of his plans, gradually furnishing the men and arms necessary for carrying out his views.

Some idea of the state of the imperial army at that time, may be gathered from the following memorial to the throne, presented by Seu, in July, 1620.—

"Your servant having completed his tour of inspection, for the discipline of the troops, respectfully submits the following statement regarding the circumstances of the case, and the condition of the men; entreating your majesty to cause the matter to be taken into consideration by the proper tribunal; that so our defensive resources may be rendered more effective.

"When your servant went to Tung-chow and Chang-ping, in connexion with which places, there are three encampments, consisting of seven thousand, five hundred men, he made an investigation regarding the age and appearance of the men, and was careful to ascertain how they stood for courage; which enquiries resulted in the conviction, that there were no first rate men among them. In round numbers, there were not more than two thousand who were capable of carrying arms for the warriors, and about four thousand who might do for cooks and antlers; while there were only about one or two hundred who were capable of being trained to become expert soldiers. Then having inspected the fire arms and other weapons, and reviewed the various divisions, under the command of the General, he further appointed an officer who was thoroughly versed in military tactics, whose duty was to exercise the several divisions, in the manœuvres of forming the square, the circle, the crooked and the straight line, and the advance.

"The above being a general statement of what your servant has done, he now suggests that there be a general levy of men who are skilled in the use of military weapons, and let a number of voluntary recruits be raised, when it will be easy to bring both these under proper discipline. When the soldiers are drawn according to the schedules, let all those who are aged and infirm be dismissed. Then let the levied troops receive a little additional pay when they are entered on the muster roll, which will prevent them deserting, and let the recruits receive a bounty besides. Liberal pay when they may be instructed, and despatched for greater or less lengths of time, to any place near or distant, according to the will of their superior officers.

"Hitherto we have only heard of the danger of desertion, not having been accustomed to hear of the difficulties of retention. Now, however, the case is different: for every man, having his parents and wife and children to provide for, finds the present monthly allowance of six pecks of rice, and six candareen in money, barely sufficient to supply his own personal wants, leaving nothing to remit to his family. Now at the very least his family requires six taels, besides a certain sum for taxes.

"Taking into account the preceding statement, we find that each man would require monthly one tael, two candareens, and six pecks of rice. If this monthly allowance be made, then a number of stout recruits may be raised in the neighbourhood of the capital, whom it will be easy to bring under proper training, and whose permanency may be relied on. So that there would be no fear of dissaffection among the soldiers on account of being separated from their homes.

"The difficulty of training is like ascending a hill; the difficulty of retention is like grasping sand. Is this worthy of the consideration of your Imperial majesty?"

(To be Continued.)

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; if is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Sept. 25.	Sydney,	Sept. 17.
Calcutta,	Nov. 6.	New Zealand,	Nov. 1.
Bombay,	Oct. 10.	Amoy,	Nov. 11.
Madras,	Oct. 14.	Hongkong,	Dec. 4.
Singapore,	Nov. 4.	Ningpo,	Dec. 20.
Penang,	Nov. 1.	New York,	Sept. 13.
Batavia,	Sept. 25.	San Francisco,	Oct. 7.
Manila,	Nov. 3.	Sdwich. Islands,	Oct. —.

THE merry period of Christmas is so universally associated with good wishes, that we should be deemed uncourteous not to follow so prevalent a custom; and as it is not only usual, but consonant with our own feelings, to wish all our friends full enjoyment of this happy time, we do so with the greatest cordiality, hoping that not only will each of them pass a merry, merry Christmas tide, but commence the New Year with health and happiness; and may each revolving year bring more trade to our port and more residents amongst our community, and may our Exports keep increasing in the ratio of past years.

THE letter of the French Consul to the Taoutae which appeared in our last number, raises two questions of considerable interest to the Mercantile Community of this Port. The first has reference to the legality of the recent Custom-house Regulations, and the second to their expediency, viewed as a measure framed, to facilitate Custom-house business and prevent Smuggling. If neither legal nor expedient, the rest of the Foreign Consuls stand charged by their Colleague's protest with sanctioning a course of action at once unauthorised and impolitic. It is true it may not have been M. de Montigny's intention to institute a comparison between his acts and those of his Colleagues, but the publication of the letter in the unconnected form in which it has appeared, can hardly fail to fix public attention upon the opposite course taken by these functionaries, and to invite a decision upon the grounds of such divergence.

The French Consul begins by informing the Taoutae that the explanations in question "modify and even entirely change the Articles of the French Treaty—that it appertains not in any manner either to Consul or Taoutae, to modify or alter in any thing whatever the Articles of the Treaty—in letter or spirit, without the especial authority of the two Great Emperors."

That neither Consuls nor Taoutaes, nor both combined, can change the Articles of a Treaty, will hardly be disputed, and we entirely concur therefore with M. de Montigny in his conclusion; but who the two "Great Emperors, may be, seeing that there was no Emperor of France when the Treaty was framed and signed, and none in being when the last advices were received from Europe is not so clear. If the two high contracting parties are those referred to, then Louis Phillipe the late King of the French is made to personate one "Great Emperor;" still we must observe that Consuls or even plenipotentiaries, *proprio motu*, are at least as little able to make Emperors out of Kings, as they can possibly be to make Custom-house Regulations out of Treaties. Of the two, indeed, the former appears to be the bolder and less authorised undertaking. Hwang-te 皇帝 the characters used in speaking of the Sovereign Ruler of the Empire of China, we hold to be very properly applied *in Chinese* to the Sovereign of an independent power in the West; but to translate it into any European language as "Emperor" to designate a King or a President of a Republic, seems to be the strangest mis-application of terms. With about as much fitness and accuracy indeed Queen Victoria might have been described in the English version of our Treaty, by the style and title of Emperor. If therefore the French version of the Treaty is to be regarded as a translation, this Imperial Title is simply a blunder, but if otherwise and we are to consider it as the original, the error tends to vitiate the whole Treaty, since it purports to have been entered into on the one part by an Emperor of France, and by the said Emperor to have been subsequently ratified,—no such personage or potentate being in existence.

But we pass on to the question in which our Readers are more immediately concerned and proceed to enquire how far the statement, that "the Regulations modify and entirely change the Articles of the French Treaty," is borne out? In proof of the allegation ten of these Clauses are cited as cases in point, and upon looking carefully over the whole we observe in the first place, that these Articles of the Treaty, *never have been strictly acted upon since the Port was opened*, and that if any considerable French Commerce had ever existed, the *spirit* of such Articles could alone have been carried out. Somewhat similar provisions are to be found in both the other Treaties, and only in this mode have they ever been interpreted or reduced to practice. If the French Consul therefore refers to the *letter* alone, he is so far right that the Custom-house Regulations do "modify the articles" in question: but if by entirely changing the Articles of the French Treaty, the French Consul means that the *spirit or intent* of any of its provisions have been departed from, or in any way modified, we think he will find it difficult to make good his position.

If indeed this principle had been acted upon, of adhering scrupulously to the letter, rather than the spirit of Treaties with China, our present position would have been very materially different. Let any one pass all the articles and stipulations, one by one in review, and see how greatly and generally the letter has been departed from *to the advantage of the Foreigner*. Take the one article for instance which limits the excursions of all Foreigners into the Country. Is the Consul of France, or are any of the Consuls prepared to accept and abide by the literal and strict interpretation of this clause of the Treaties? With this principle in view and turning to the Articles of the Treaty cited by M. de Montigny, what do we find? No. 6, prohibits any *modification of the Tariff*.—No. 7, that goods *shall pay duties more than once*. No. 9,—that there shall be *monopolies*. No. 12, stipulates that two Custom-house officers shall watch *each ship* for the better *prevention of smuggling*. No. 13 and 16, that detailed *reports through the Consul* shall be made made of all goods landed or shipped, and that the *Merchant himself* or *his representative* shall attend at the *examination of goods*. No. 18, that duties shall be paid as goods are either *landed* or *shipped* ("*au fur et à mesure.*") No. 20, that *reports through the Consulate* shall be made in *every case of transhipment*. No. 21, that the Merchants shall be *unrestricted in the hire of boats*. And passing from these to the recent Custom-house Regulations, it is difficult to discover where any one of these articles is contravened. Modifications in practice there are; the more onerous and useless part of the forms are dispensed with, and a simpler and more direct mode of transacting all shipping and Custom-house business is substituted, but the respective obligations of the Custom-house and the Merchants remain untouched in all their integrity. We have looked in vain for any indication of modifications, large or small in the Tariff—any alteration in the mode of levying the duties—or for any monopolies or limitations to the free action of the Foreign Merchant. The whole bearing of these Regulations appears to be to release the Foreign Consuls, Merchants and Custom-house officers, from a routine of multiplied official reports, which served no other purpose than to waste the time of both Shippers and Functionaries, without affording either additional security to the Revenue, or possible advantage to the fair Trader. These modifications, therefore, against which the French Consul has entered his protest, affect matters of detail and not of principle, by which all shipping business has been simplified to the manifest advantage of the Merchants. True it is the Consul of France seems to have drawn a different conclusion, and for any trade which is likely for some years to come, to arise under the French flag, the inconvenience will probably be small of conceding what he claims, namely, a rigid adherence to the letter of each article of the Treaty; but if his unwearied exertions to promote the interests of French commerce, and create a trade for his countrymen at this Port, were rewarded, as we should be glad to see, by entire success, we doubt whether French Merchants would find cause to thank their Consul for the *advantage* thus claimed in their favour.

The letter of M. de Montigny, however, as we have already shown, not only questions the expediency and fitness of the Regulations, but their legality, and the power of the Taoutae to put them in execution; thus pointing to a conclusion which could not fail to be of mischievous effect if generally accepted. Deeming it more important to prove these Regulations good and beneficial in themselves, than to discuss their strict legality; we have deferred to the last the consideration of this point, satisfied moreover that the subject may be satisfactorily disposed of in very few words.

As regards the English Treaty and Trade, the legality of the Taoutae's acts admits of no sort of question—Article II of the "General Regulations of Trade" distinctly providing that "the Chinese Superintendent of Customs at each Port will adopt the means that he may judge most proper to prevent the Revenue suffering by fraud or Smuggling." And as regards the Trade of all other Nations, it can scarcely be contended that within the well defined limits of Treaty rights, no discretionary power to make and to modify local Regulations with a view to carry out the provisions of Treaties, can be legitimately claimed by the Chinese? The grant of a privilege necessarily carries with it the further right to use and adopt all means necessary to its full enjoyment—otherwise it is no privilege. This secondary right is so clear that no express stipulation is required to enforce it, since it is contained in the first, and to admit the former therefore and contest the latter, is an inconsistency too palpable to require comment. The experience of many years has proved the necessity of some such regulations as those recently adopted, some modifications in practice, from the impractibility in many cases, of adhering to the mere letter, without prejudice to our interests and the object of the Treaties. If these Regulations therefore are objected to; it must be upon other and better grounds than either their illegality, or their inexpediency.

We are thus led to the conclusion that the Chinese Authorities have full power to make such local rules and regulations for the transaction of the Custom-house business at the Port, as from time to time may seem expedient, provided these shall not be in contravention of the spirit or intent of existing Treaties; and this, either with or without the consent of Consuls. As a matter of policy, these will always, doubtless, be consulted, but as a matter of right, the utmost they can pretend to is the privilege of lodging a protest, in the form of a demurrer, to be allowed or not as the high contracting Powers may ultimately see fit. This M. de Montigny has done in the exercise of his discretion; and although we with many others may differ from him in the view he has taken, it does not follow that his communication to the Taoutae affords any just cause for complaint; at the same time its publication, naturally invited, if it did not call for enquiry, as to the grounds of dissent between the French Consul and the rest of the Consular body in a matter of such general interest.

ON the 1st of January 1852, the first *Shanghai Almanac*, will be published.* THE COMPILER, observes, that,—

"In preparing our first *Kalendar* for this locality, we have had to contend against many difficulties in ascertaining the Lunations, Eclipses, &c. We have in every instance applied ourselves to the best authorities and *savans* within our reach. Our Lists of Mercantile Houses, &c., have been investigated and examined by the Residents at this Port, and we trust that the miscellaneous information and various papers appended, will increase the attraction and usefulness of the publication. The Index is given in the order the papers are inserted, as by reason of the late season at which we undertook the compilation, it would have retarded the issue of our work beyond the 1st of January, had we attempted to regulate it, and page it consecutively; another year we hope to be more in advance of our work, and present a more varied and useful publication to our Subscribers, and the public, than the present. We have this year done what we could, to show our sincere desire to cater for the public service, and trust it will be received in the same spirit."

* See Advertisement in our first page.

THE following observations and Tables are extracted from a paper which we have received for publication in the forthcoming *Shanghai Almanac*, and believing with the writer that the subject is one of very general interest, we have not hesitated to occupy so much of the present issue with the prepublication of the experience of one who has apparently devoted much time to the study of the atmosphere and its phenomena.

METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATE OF SHANGHAE.

Deduced from observations made during the years 1848-49 and 50.

The whole subject of Meteorology is of the highest importance to the well-being of the human race. To the Agriculturalist, but more especially to the traveller by sea or land, is a proper knowledge of the value of the indications afforded by the numerous instruments, placed within his reach by Science, indispensable. To any one endowed with the least spark of ambition it must be of some importance to obtain that knowledge, for the possession of which Torricelli was publicly accused by the ignorant monks of Florence of holding intercourse with the evil spirit. But the spirit that held intercourse with Torricelli in the 17th century from his water tube, is the same spirit of Truth that may in this enlightened age be conversed with by every farmer or navigator who has studied his Barometer, Sympesometer or Aneroid.

Unfortunately the Science of Metcorology has not yet attained that certainty which can be expressed in distinct laws, which shall enable us from a few isolated observations in any locality, to draw unerring conclusions as to its climate or sanatary condition; but as facts accumulate such a perfection of the Science may be anticipated. All data are therefore valuable prospectively, and not wholly without value in the present condition of Meteorology.

It has been the object of the writer of the following observations to collect data with the most scrupulous care, through a long series of years, which when brought into comparison with similar series of observations, more especially if in a tabular form, may constitute a basis on which to erect a correct view of this climate.

It is not our object to enter into any description of the Geography of Shanghae, suffice it to say that the Latitude is 31°. 15'. N., and the Longitude 121°. 29'. E.; that situated at nearly 70 miles from the island of Gutzlaff at the embouchure of the great river Yang-tsze-kiang, and on one of the principal branches of that river, the town of Shanghae rears its wretched native and noble foreign structures in the midst of a soil wholly alluvial and of vast extent, rescued by embankments, in many places of an almost stupendous workmanship, it is still liable to be overflowed at very high tides. Such a catastrophe occurred in July 1848, when serious damage was done by the inundation attendant on the taifoong.

In spite of this unpromising position, the country is vastly fertile, and the climate highly salubrious throughout the greater part of the year, as we shall endeavour to point out in the sequel.

As to the *fertility* of the country it is probably sufficient to state, that in the autumn, about the month of October, beans, barley and wheat are sown; that these are gathered in about the end of May, and replaced by a crop of paddy or cotton, which in their turn arrive at maturity before the end of autumn; that further the Chinese husbandry is by no means of that perfect character which it has been too much the custom of travellers to assume, for the natives of this part of the country seem more inclined to depend upon their fluid manure, than upon any active agricultural operations; and that notwithstanding the crops are often full and heavy, although the same area does not prove quite so productive, more especially of the cerealia, at each harvest, as it would under the more scientific management of European farmers.

The point of the *salubrity* of the climate will not be so easily granted—nevertheless we spoke advisedly and believe that few will object to our claiming this character for eight months of the year. During that period, from October to June, the thermometer seldom rises above 75°., and after the winter has fairly set in, the weather is for the most part dry and bracing, until the changeable days of spring once more bring back heat and moisture.

During this period cases of *Catarrh* are exceedingly common, and many people become subject to *Rheumatic pains*; but not to amount to a peculiarity of climate, as it is highly probable that from the construction of our houses, and other concomitant circumstances, little care is taken to guard against the exciting causes of these complaints.

In the Spring, and as Summer advances, Europeans become liable to attacks of *Intermittent Fever*, and this, if not promptly treated, is apt to become intracta ble and in some years has shewn a tendency to pass into the Typhoid or Bilious Remittent.

During the Summer, undue exposure to the sun, over fatigue, or inattention to the fundamental dietetical rules, will be followed in many cases by *Remittent Fever*, commonly of the Bilious type, but generally terminating, when fatal, as cases of Typhus. Such cases are therefore peculiarly common on Shipboard where men are necessarily much exposed to the sun's direct rays; and where during their short period of liberty they are so apt to partake to excess of the most pernicious description of intoxicating drinks.

But the Residents on shore have not been wholly exempt from attacks of this disease, which has been most prevalent in the years succeeding to those of the taifoong and heavy rains.

Another disease peculiarly common among Europeans during the hot weather is *Chronic diarrhœa*, which may from neglect or other causes pass into *Dysentery*. This is an exceedingly dangerous and troublesome complaint on board of ship, from the difficulty of carrying out Hygienic regulations, and often paves the way for more rapidly fatal maladies. Among the Residents this disease is less dangerous and if not too long neglected may generally be brought to a safe termination.

During the past Summer some four cases, as nearly as we could ascertain, of *Asiatic Cholera* occurred in the Port. Of these two were seized on shore and two afloat. Three out of the four patients were sailors. In three the disease proved fatal, and in one recovery took place. This disease has of late years been an unusual visitor in Shanghae among Europeans, although during the war many men died from it.

The most satisfactory proof of the correctness of our views on the general Salubrity of Shanghae, which we shall now lay before our readers, consists in what statistical information, we have been able to collect. It is to be regretted that no accurate register is kept of the annual number of Residents of all nations. The numbers we have placed in the Table No. III,† are only approximative, sufficiently so however to enable us to draw tolerably accurate conclusions. To arrive at the number of sailors who have visited this port, exclusive of those on board of men-of-war which are not included in any of the tables, we have taken the total number of vessels and allowed an average of twenty men to each, which is certainly a minimum number. Thus there have been in Port:—

British Vessels,	607
American do.,	187
Foreign do.,	40
	834 + 20 = 16,680.

To this number we must add 1,201* Resident on shore, as in the Table, which will give us a total of 17,881 souls, but to make round numbers and allow for discrepancies we may call the total number 18,000, of which 79 died, as per Table No. II.† The System of registration of Deaths is as defective as that of the registration of the Living; it would be unsafe therefore to attempt more than to draw the two following conclusions viz:—

1st, That the proportion of deaths that have occurred among the total number of Foreigners who have visited this Port or resided here since its opening has amounted to 0.43 or less than one half per cent.

2nd, To 2.08 per cent of those wholly Resident.

But more than one half of the cases recorded cannot be referred to climatic diseases.

Our limits not permitting us to enter more fully on this subject, we would briefly add, that during the Summer months this climate is scarcely to be selected for its exceeding healthfulness, although we believe that with proper care to avoid the exciting causes, and prompt attention to any premonitory symptoms, most of the above diseases may be averted; but that during the Winter months it might with advantage be chosen as a temporary residence by many of those, not labouring under pulmonary complaints, whose constitutions have been debilitated by a long residence under a tropical sun.

The following Table No. I,† has been compiled with great care from observations taken with the utmost attention to avoid all sources of fallacy. The exposure has been Southern, but carefully protected from the direct rays of the sun, from wind or currents of air, and the instruments have been placed in a manner

* We would not wish to be understood to say that 1,201 separate individuals have resided in Shanghae, but merely as giving the sum of the numbers residing in the various years since the opening of the Port.

† See next page.

to avoid as much as possible solar reflection, terrestrial radiation, &c., &c.

The Table only pretends to show the mean of observations taken twice a-day throughout each month, during a series of years. These observations have been taken at 9 A.M. and 3 P.M., without any regard to the Maximum and Minimum indications, but as being the most convenient hours; and being equidistant from noon, it is presumed afford a fair chance of obtaining a truer mean than could be arrived at by the addition and division of the Maximum and Minimum readings.

GENERAL REGULATIONS
UNDER WHICH
THE BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED AT THE FIVE PORTS OF CANTON, AMOY, FUCHAU, NINGPO, AND SHANGHAI.

ART. I.—WHENEVER a British merchantman shall arrive off any of the five ports, opened to trade, viz., Canton, Fuchau, Amoy, Ningpo, or Shanghai, pilots shall be allowed to take her immediately into port; and in like manner, when such British ship shall have settled all legal duties and charges, and is about to return home, pilots shall be immediately granted to take her out to sea, without any stoppage or delay.

Regarding the remuneration to be given these pilots, that will be equitably settled by the British Consul appointed to each particular port, who will determine it with due reference to the distance gone over, the risk run, &c.

ART. II.—THE Chinese Superintendent of Customs at each port will adopt the means that he may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering by fraud or smuggling. Whenever the pilot shall have brought any British merchantman into port, the Superintendent of Customs will depute one or two trusty custom-house officers, whose duty it will be to watch against frauds on the revenue. There will either live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the English ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses will be supplied them from day to day from the custom-house, and they may not exact any fees whatever from either the Commander or Consignee. Should they violate this regulation, they shall be punished proportionately to the amount so exacted.

ART. III.—WHENEVER a British vessel shall have cast anchor at any one of the abovementioned ports, the Captain will, within four and twenty hours after arrival, proceed to the British Consulate, and deposit his Ship's Papers, Bills of Lading, Manifest, &c., in the hands of the Consul; failing to do which, he will subject himself to a penalty of two hundred dollars. For presenting a false Manifest, the penalty will be five hundred dollars. For breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before due permission shall be obtained, the penalty will be five hundred dollars, and confiscation of the goods so discharged.

The Consul having taken possession of the Ship's Papers, will immediately send a written communication to the Superintendent of Customs, specifying the register-tonnage of the ship, and the particulars of the Cargo she has on board; all of which being done in due form, permission will then be given to discharge, and the duties levied as provided for in the Tariff.

ART. IV.—It having been stipulated that English merchants may trade with whatever native merchants they please, should any Chinese merchant fraudulently abscond or incur debts which he is unable to discharge, the Chinese authorities, upon complaint being made thereof, will of course do their utmost to bring the offender to justice; if must, however, be distinctly understood, that, if the defaulter really cannot be found, or be dead, or bankrupt, and there be not wherewithal to pay, the English Merchants may not appeal to the former custom of the Hong-Merchants paying for one another, and can no longer expect to have their losses made good to them.

ART. V.—EVERY English merchantman, on entering any one of the abovementioned five ports, shall pay Tonnage Dues at the rate of five mace, per Register-ton, in full of all charges. The fees formerly levied on entry and departure, of every description, are henceforth abolished.

ART. VI.—GOODS, whether imported into, or exported from, any one of the above mentioned five ports, are henceforward to be taxed according to the Tariff as now fixed and agreed upon, and no further sums are to be levied beyond those which are specified in the Tariff. All duties leavied by an English Merchant Vessel, whether on goods imported, or exported or in the shape of Tonnage Dues, must first be paid up in full, which done, the Superintendent of Customs will grant a Port Clearance, and this being shown to the British Consul, he will thereupon return the ship's papers and permit the vessel to depart.

ART. VII.—EVERY English merchant, having cargo to load or discharge, must give due intimation thereof and hand particulars of the same to the Consul, who will immediately despatch a recognized linguist of his own establishment to communicate the particulars to the Superintendent of Customs, that the goods may be duly examined and neither party subjected to loss. The English merchant must also have a properly qualified person on the spot to attend to his interests, when his goods are being examined for duty; otherwise, should there be complaints, these cannot be attended to.

Regarding such goods as are subject by the Tariff to *ad valorem* duty, if the English Merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in fixing a value, then each party shall call two or three Merchants to look at the goods, and the highest price, as which any of these Merchants would be willing to purchase, shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

To fix the tare on any article, such as tea:—If the English Merchant cannot agree with the custom-house officer, then each party shall choose so many chests out of every hundred, which being first weighed in gross, shall afterwards be tared, and the average Tare upon these chests shall be assumed as the Tare upon the whole, and upon this principle shall the Tare be fixed upon all other goods in packages.

If there should still be any disputed points which cannot be settled, the English Merchant may appeal to the Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, that it may be equitably arranged. But the appeal must be made on the same day, or it will not be regarded. While such points are still open, the Superintendent of Customs will delay to insert the same in his books, thus affording an opportunity that the merits of the case may be duly tried and sifted.

ART. VIII.—It is hereinbefore provided that every English vessel that enters any one of the five Ports, shall pay all Duties and Tonnage Dues before she be permitted to depart. The Superintendent of Customs will select certain shroffs, or banking establishments, of known stability, to whom he will give licences, authorising them to receive Duties from the English Merchants on behalf of Government, and the receipt of these Shroffs for any moneys paid them shall be considered as a government Voucher. In the paying of these duties different kinds of foreign money may be made use of, but as foreign money is not of equal purity with sycee silver, the English Consuls appointed to the different ports will, according to time, place, and circumstances, arrange with the Superintendents of Customs at each, what coins may be taken in payment, and what per centage may be necessary to make them equal to standard or pure silver.

ART. IX.—SETS of balance yards for the weighing of goods, of money weights, and of measures, prepared in exact conformity to those hitherto in use at the custom-house of Canton, and duly stamped and sealed in proof thereof, will be kept in possession of the Superintendent of Customs, and also at the British Consulate, at each of the five Ports, and these shall be the standards by which all duties shall be charged, and all sums paid to government. In case of any dispute arising between British Merchants and Chinese Officers at Customs regarding the Weights or Measures of goods, reference shall be made to these standards, and disputes decided accordingly.

ART. X.—WHENEVER any English merchant shall have to load or discharge cargo, he may hire whatever kind of Lighter or Cargo-boat he pleases, and the sum to be paid for such boat can be settled between the parties themselves without the interference of Government. The number of these boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly of them be granted to any parties. If any smuggling take place in them, the offenders will of course be punished according to law. Should any of these boat-people, while engaged in conveying goods for English Merchants, fraudulently abscond with the property, the Chinese authorities will do their best to apprehend them; but at the same time, the English Merchants must take every due precaution for the safety of their goods.

ART. XI.—No English merchant ships may tranship goods without special permission; should any urgent case happen where transhipment is necessary, the circumstances must first be submitted to the Consul, who will give a certificate to that effect, and the Superintendent of Customs will then send a Special Officer to be present at the transhipment. If any one presumes to tranship without such permission being asked for and obtained, the whole of the goods so illicitly transhipped will be confiscated.

ART. XII.—At any place selected for the anchorage of the English merchant ships, there may be appointed a subordinate consular officer of approved good conduct, to exercise due control over the seamen and others. He must exert himself to prevent quarrels between the English seamen and natives, this being of the utmost importance.—Should anything of the kind unfortunately take place, he will in like manner do his best to arrange it amicably. When Natives go on shore to walk, officers shall be required to accompany them, and should disturbances take place such officers will be held responsible. The Chinese officers may not impede natives from coming alongside the ships, to sell clothes or other necessaries to the sailors living on board.

ART. XIII.—WHENEVER a British subject has reason to complain of a Chinese, he must first proceed to the Consulate, and state his grievance. The Consul will thereupon inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, he shall no less listen to his complaint and endeavor to settle it in a friendly manner. If an English merchant have occasion to address the Chinese authorities, he shall send his address through the Consul, who will see that the language is becoming; and if otherwise, will direct it to be changed, or will refuse to convey the address. If unfortunately any disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of a Chinese officer that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably. Regarding the punishment of English criminals, the English Government will enact the laws necessary to attain that end, and the Consul will be empowered to put them in force; and regarding the punishment of Chinese criminals, these will be tried and punished by their own laws, in the way provided for by the correspondence which took place at Nanking after the concluding of the peace.

ART. XIV.—AN English government cruiser will anchor within each of the five Ports, that the Consul may have the means of better restraining sailors and others, and preventing disturbances. But these government cruisers are not to be put on the same footing as merchant vessels, for as they bring no merchandize and do not come to trade, they will of course, pay neither dues nor charges. The resident Consul will keep the Superintendent of Customs duly informed of the arrival and departure of such government cruisers, that he may take his measures accordingly.

ART. XV.—It has hitherto been the custom, when an English Vessel entered the Port of Canton, that a Chinese Hong-Merchant stood security for her, and all duties and charges were paid through such Security Merchant. But these Security Merchants being now done away with, it is understood that the British Consul will henceforth be security for all British merchant ships entering any of the aforesaid five Ports.

Tâu Kwang 32d year, 5th month ——day.

☞ *See* GENERAL REGULATIONS *in Chinese.*

DECIMAL FRACTIONS.

Anna of a Rupee or Tsaels of a Catty.

1	0625	9	5625
2	125	10	625
3	1875	11	0875
4	25	12	75
5	3125	13	8125
6	375	14	875
7	4375	15	9375
8	5		

Piece of a Rupee.

1	0052083	7	0364583
2	010416	8	0416
3	015625	9	046875
4	02083	10	052083
5	0260416	11	0572913
6	03125	12	0625

Piece of an Anna.

1	083	7	583
2	16	8	6
3	25	9	75
4	3	10	83
5	416	11	916
6	5		

(TABLE No. 1.)

TABULAR VIEW *of the* MEAN RESULTS *of* METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS *at the Port of* SHANGHAE *For the three years* 1848, 1849, *and* 1850.

MONTH.	BAROMETER. In inches and decimals.				FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER				WIND. Prevailing Quarter.			RAIN.—In inches and decimals.							
	In the Shade.				In the Sun							Average fallen.				No. of days on which it fell.			
	1848	1849	1850	MEAN	1848	1849	1850	MEAN	MEAN	1848	1849	1850	1848	1849	1850	MEAN	1848	1849	1850	MEAN
JANUARY	30.459	30.368	30.346	30.458	40.0	42.4	37.6	40.0	56.3	N.E.	NNW. variable	N.W.	3.83	0.70	1.67	2.066	14	7	10	10.3
FEBRUARY	30.280	30.423	30.309	30.403	39.5	48.1	49.5	42.7	50.3	N.W.	" N.E.	N.W.	1.09	3.85	2.60	2.513	5	16	8	9.6
MARCH	30.267	30.401	30.292	30.306	49.9	52.8	49.4	50.7	56.2	N.E.	S.E. variable	S.E. variable	2.59	2.91	4.67	3.390	12	10	16	12.6
APRIL	29.714	30.224	30.207	30.048	59.4	59.5	60.8	59.9	66.1	E.N.E.	S.E. "	S.E. "	4.66	3.01	4.85	4.173	19	15	10	14.6
MAY	29.473	30.161	29.933	29.855	71.4	67.9	72.5	70.6	83.9	S.E. variable	S.E. "	E.S.E. "	0.86	13.98	4.36	7.733	7	16	9	10.6
JUNE	29.417	30.004	29.573	29.664	73.2	73.4	73.3	73.3	86.0	S.E. "	S.E. "	S.E. "	3.88	9.99	9.79	7.886	17	19	15	17.0
JULY	29.388	29.976	29.616	29.660	81.8	84.5	82.8	84.1	96.3	S.E. "	S.E. "	S.E. "	7.01	11.51	3.50	7.413	16	13	11	13.3
AUGUST	29.367	29.942	29.790	29.766	81.9	81.4	83.8	84.0	100.8	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	3.57	3.45	1.03	2.683	11	6	3	6.0
SEPTEMBER	29.676	30.077	30.070	29.941	77.2	80.4	73.1	76.9	81.1	N.N.W. "	E. "	N.E.	2.00	2.15	16.67	6.940	11	10	13	11.3
OCTOBER	29.993	30.385	30.271	30.216	66.7	66.7	67.8	67.0	80.2	N.E.	N.N.E.	N.W.	3.15	0.39	1.65	1.730	9	3	7	6.5
NOVEMBER	30.333	30.473	30.383	30.464	53.3	55.1	55.1	54.5	66.7	N.W. variable	N.W.	N.E. to N.W	1.37	0.90	2.35	1.540	6	5	11	7.3
DECEMBER	30.530	30.427	30.461	30.473	42.4	46.4	44.8	46.5	61.3	N.E.	N.W. variable	N.W.	0.54	0.98	0.33	0.616	8	11	3	7.3
												Total amount,	34.55	55.64	54.07	48.083	135	131	116	126.8
Annual mean,	29.936	30.355	30.114	30.101	62.0	63.2	62.2	62.4	73.5			Monthly mean,	2.87	4.63	4.50	4.006	11.25	10.91	9.65	10.6

(TABLE No. 2.)

NUMBER *of* BURIALS *in the* SHANGHAE CEMETERY, *From* 1845 *to* 1851 *Inclusive.*

Year	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	*Total*
RESIDENTS	4	2	5	5	5	4	25	79
SAILORS	7	3	5	10	8	14	44	

We are indebted for the above to the politeness of the Rev. Dr. Medhurst, the Treasurer, who observes that "the above list is far from being perfect, as it is made up from payments in the Treasurer's book," and as all graves have not been paid for, so is the list wanting.

(TABLE No. 3.)

NUMBER *of* RESIDENTS *in* SHANGHAE *in the several Years from the opening of the Port, as nearly as can now be ascertained.*

Year	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	*Total*
NUMBER OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS	50	90	120	132	159	175	210	265	1,201

Inclusive of women and children.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

SHANGHAI ALMANAC,
For 1852,
And Commercial Guide

ON and after the 1st *JANUARY*, will be ready for delivery;
Price to Subscribers, ...Drs. 2 } Each Copy.
Non-Subscribers, „ 3 }

It will contain Lists of Residents at the Five Ports and the several Mercantile Establishments.—Lunar Phases and Eclipses.—Chronological Tables.—Life and Assurance Offices.—Port and Harbor-Master's Regulations.—Tariff of Imports and Exports.—Practical Instructions for the Navigation of the Yang-tsze-keang—Meteorology of Shanghai—Calendar with Chinese Days of Moon, and Christian Festivals—Abstract of Observations by Thermometer for many Years—Notes on the Neighbourhood of Shanghai with a Map—Treaties of Nanking and the Bogue, and Trade Regulations—The Chinese Almanac—Notice of Seu Kwang-ke, &c., &c., &c.

NOTICE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG;—A Second Edition, carefully revised by the Author, Walter Macfarlane, Esq.,—will shortly be published, price 1 dollar each in a paper cover.—Subscription book open at this Office.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE Second Book of the HISTORY OF THE MANCHU TARTARS, (translated from *l'Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Manchoux, Tome premier*, par M. Voyel de Brunem, B. & P. D. M. d. *Lyon*, MDCCLIV,) is now ready.—This is offered as a specimen of the work, to be comprised in five books. The whole when complete will be 2 dollars in stitched paper covers; each separate book 50 cents.

Subscribers names will be received at this office.

ON SALE.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI, 1850-51: extracted from the *North-China Herald*, Nos. 33, 40, 48, and 53, of 15th March, 3rd May, 28th June, and 2nd August, 1851, in a Pamphlet Form, 1 dollar each.

TARIFFS of Import and Export Duties, for office use, or in a letter form, may also be had at the office of the *Herald*, ½ dollar and 25 cents each.

NOTICE.

PARTIES requiring their files of Papers of 1851 to be bound up, can have them done by sending them to our office, and any deficiencies will be supplied.

N.B.—Books bound and labelled.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

Chinese Calculation of the Hwang-poo Tide Table for the Foreign and Native Anchorages.

Days of Moon.	Flow Begins. O'Clock.	Ebb Begins. O'Clock.
1, 2, *3,*	9, 10,	3, 4,
4, 5,	11, 12,	5, 6,
6, 7, 8,	1, 2,	7, 8,
9, 10,	3, 4,	9, 10,
11, 12, 13,	5, 6,	11, 12,
14, 15,	7, 8,	1, 2,
16, 17, 18,	9, 10,	3, 4,
19, 20,	11, 12,	5, 6,
21, 22, 23,	1, 2,	7, 8,
24, 25,	3, 4,	9, 10,
26, 27, 28,	5, 6,	11, 12,
29, 30,	7, 8,	1, 2,

The above is a constant monthly Table, giving an approximation to the Flow and Ebb of the Tides, that may prove useful for general purposes.—Ed. N.-C.H.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Chebucto*, from London:—

Grey Shirtings,	41,750 pieces.
White do.,	1,550 „
Fancy Cottons,	400 „
Dyed Plain Cottons,	1,000 „
Dyed Fancy do.,	500 „
Printed Cottons,	3,700 „
Long Ells,	2,740 „
Inferior Woollens,	1,000 „
Camlets,	120 „
Glass,	300 boxes.
Lead,	1,552 piculs.
Beer,	102 casks.
Oilman's Stores,	60 cases.
Stores,	85 „
Paper,	1 „
Private Stores,	78 pkges.
Contents unknown,	61 cases.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Dec. 19,	Glencoe,	for Sydney.
„ 19,	Alverton,	„ Sydney.
„ 21,	Helena, (Am.)	„ New York.
21,	Iona,	„ Hongkong.
23,	Island Queen,	„ Hongkong.
„ 24,	Edward Boustead,	„ New York.
24,	Mohawk,	„ Manila.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Emperor of China.
Liverpool.—Cathaya, Champion, John Bright and Old England.
Singapore.—Peilades, and Whampoa.
Hongkong.—Audax, Eliza, and Nymph.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec. 20	Chebucto	B. ship	408	Beech	London	July 17	General	Turner & Co.
„ 21	Gallego	A. bark	585	Ellery	California	Nov. 1	Ballast	Bull, Nye & Co.
„ 22	Antelope	A. bark	370	Potter	Hongkong	Dec. 3	Opium	Russell & Co.
„ 24	Oriental	A. bark	470	Dale	Boston	Sep. —	General	Augustine Heard & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by.
Dec. 20	Iona	B. schr	160	Dowman	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 22	Island Queen	B. schr	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent, Beale & Co.
„ 20	Edward Boustead	B. ship	443	Kilgour	New York	Tea, &c.	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
„ 20	Mohawk	B. ship	443	Liddle	Sydney	Tea, &c.	Lindsay & Co.
„ 22	Jeremiah Garnett	B. ship	447	Daley	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Hargreaves & Co.
„ 24	Bangalore	B. bark	377	Morgan	London	Tea, &c.	Russell & Co.
„ 24	Dominion	B. bark	360	Darke	London	Tea, &c.	Reiss & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Customs House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Antelope	190	Dec. 22	A. bark	370	Potter	Russell & Co.	Hongkong	Soon
Athol	607	Nov. 22	B. bark	337	Black	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Singapore	Early
Chebucto	606	Dec. 20	B. ship	408	Beech	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Druid	590	Oct. 13	B. brig	343	McKirdy	Lindsay & Co.	Sydney	Early
Duke of Portland	689	Dec. 7	B. ship	535	Cubitt	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Gallego	189	Dec. 21	A. bark	585	Ellery	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Oriental	191	Dec. 24	A. bark	470	Dale	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Philomela	187	Nov. 30	A. bark	472	Jewett	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Raduga	181	Nov. 5	A. ship	586	Cook	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Stephen Lurman	189	Dec. 8	A. ship	453	Clarke	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Tartar	188	Dec. 1	A. ship	570	Webber	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	To-day
Tory	583	Sept. 29	B. bark	311	Duncan	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
William Hughes		Nov. 26	A. brig	236	Banker	Captain.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Alice	Woosung	B. bark	310	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	„	B. brig	193	D'Busseche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	„	B. ship	487	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	„	B. ship	408	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Maiden	„	B. bark	236	Chase	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	„	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	„	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Science	„	A. ship	383	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	„	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	„	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	„	B. brig	130	*Laid up*	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	„	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 25th December, 1851.

After Sunday the weather has changed from its previous clear bracing character and has become damp and disagreeable, with occasional drizzling rain. The average temperature has exceeded that of the corresponding week last year by 4° 8′; the numbers being 39° 8′ in 1850 and 44° 0′ during the last week.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

December.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
19	F.	30.51	30.50	30.44	38.	45.5	N.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
20	S.	30.49	30.37	30.41	43.5	41.5	N. to N.N.W.	N. to N.N.W.	0.00	0.00
21	S.	30.45	30.61	30.35	44.	39.	N.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
22	M.	30.38	30.54	30.30	43.	36.5	N.	N.W.	0.01	0.00
23	Tu.	30.43	30.52	30.33	46.	37.5	E.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
24	W.	30.32	30.50	30.21	50.	39.	S.E. to S.S.E.	S.W. to N.W.	0.00	0.00
25	Th.	30.36	30.36	30.28	45.5	40.	N.	N.W.	0.33	0.00
		Shanghae, 25th December, 1851.						Total	0.36	0.00

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mary and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	616,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,765	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,030	361,348	230,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	261,496	40,631	3,571	11,837,038	483,178	253,463	1,065,394	1,265,243	435,878	227,060	3,875,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,372	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,326	1,760,543	876,671	438,654	5,149,537	18,303,074	19,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,013	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	691,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mary and Pekoe	Sorts	Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	115	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	83,523	..	10,330,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	593,496	171,843	1,973,091	12,310,563	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,175	229,503	..	35,985	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	157,602	228,607	46,124	566,883	13,887,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,356	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	103,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,804,500	21,627,816	15,323

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mary and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,767	755,559	122,866	248,009	170,036	115,414	1,516,131	1,740,767	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,097	1,345,723	121,099	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	100,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,924,879	5,573,708	413
Year 1850-51,	3,690,695	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,396	364,441	1,795,227	697,378	441,338	7,316,611	11,068,510	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mary and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,356	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	103,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,804,500	21,627,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,695	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	364,441	3,378,396	697,378	441,338	7,316,611	11,068,510	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,230	3,000	737,100	3,300	..	17,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,308	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,100	89,600	42,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus*, *Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,408	296,301	436,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,357,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	49,648,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	57,769,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, { Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,692	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	99,563	49,237	49,246	993,862	307,623	1,184,834	6,861,381	..
Year 1849-50, { Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	316,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mary and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Nankeens Boxes	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
	July Total—	In 10	Vessels.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,004,425	2,923	..	..	..	..	145
	Aug. „	—In 9	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,764,832	2,870	..	..	1	3 pkgs.	6
	Sept. „	—In 8	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,613,369	3,196	..	..	..	74 pcs.	..
	Oct. „	—In 11	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,856,027	3,850	..	..	..	..	93
	Nov. „	—In 6	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,551,593	2,396	..	13	..	..	41
Dec. 22	Jeremiah Garnett	447	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305,638	..	..	..	..	..	49
„ 24	Dominion	360	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	657,617	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 24	Bangalore	377	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	607,368	636	4	..	..	..	..

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens Pieces	Nankeens Cases
Nov. 6	Cesellerides	414	N. York	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	460,840	..	11.91	..	..	..
Dec. 20	Edward Boustead	443	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	294,313	..	..	..	..	..

The Cargoes per *D. Godfrey* to Boston, and *Hongua*, *Candace*, *Ariel*, *Wellington*, *Josiah Quincy*, *Lantao*, *Fenelon*, *John Baring*, *Panama*, *Nebraska*, *Susquehanna*, *Vancouver*, *Oneida*, *Nestorian*, *Lebanon*, and *Helena* to New York, have not as yet been ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
			Sep. Total—	In 1	Vessel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297,702	..	..
			Oct. „	—In 5	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,147,152	..	..
			Nov. „	—In 3	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	451,628	..	..
Dec. 15	Alverton,	402	Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157,054	..	..
„ 16	Glencoe,	139	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114,933	3 cases	1 case
„ 20	Mohawk,	443	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160,104	..	..

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	403,070	..
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert,	283	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236,378	..

PRICE of the *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Dollars*; Six Months, *Eight Dollars*; Three Months, *Four Dollars*—all payable in advance. SINGLE NUMBERS.—To Subscribers, *Twenty-five Cents*; To Non-Subscribers, *Fifty Cents*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Eight Lines and under, *One Dollar*; each additional Line or Two Lines, *Twenty-five Cents*—*One-half* of these Charges for Repetitions. For Ships, *Two Dollars*; Repetitions *One Dollar*. ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Smith Elder & Co. *London*.

[*Edited Printed and Published Every Saturday, by* HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*]